MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 FEBRUARY 1982

Syria

Security situation -- Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad told correspondents at a Damascus press conference that Hamah is still closed and that a search campaign has been continuing since 9 February, Monte Carlo radio reported. He said newsmen will be able to visit Hamah when the campaign is over and when "we have liquidated the last criminal." Reiterating official claims that the situation is "calm and solid," he denied reports that the Ar-Rastan bridge had been blown up and that some military units had mutinied and joined the rebels.

However, an opposition source in Bonn, cited by AFP, claimed that over 3,000 troops have defected to the "Islamic revolutionaries" and fired on government troops. The source spoke of clashes among armed forces units in Damascus, Aleppo and Latakia. According to another AFP report, citing opposition sources in Bonn, Islamic revolutionaries captured the Aleppo radio station on 11 February. Aleppo radio was generally unheard or unmonitorable during the day, although it was briefly heard broadcasting an afternoon newscast in parallel with Damascus radio. The radio was again heard broadcasting in parallel with Damascus radio on 12 February, as scheduled.

Protest to U.S. -- Monte Carlo radio reported that the Foreign Ministry summoned the U.S. ambassador in Damascus to protest what Syria describes as "false claims" disseminated by the U.S. State Department regarding the situation in Hamah. A Damascus radio commentary accused the U.S. administration of resorting to "psychological warfare and instigation against Syria and to spreading lies" about the country's internal situation to cover up the United States' recent "miserable defeat" in the UN General Assembly. The radio said it is natural for the United States to mount a "feverish and venomous campaign" against Syria because of the UN vote and because Washington knows that the solid situation in Syria is the rock on which successive U.S. and Zionist plots are being wrecked. The radio also described U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's visit to a northern Jordanian military base as part of the U.S. campaign against Syria.

Egypt

Domestic Affairs -- The Judicial Administrative Court suspended late President Anwar as-Sadat's decrees revoking the licenses of some newspapers and magazines, including AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI, AD-DA'WAH and ASH-SHA'B, MENA reported. The court also suspended the decrees transferring a number of university professors and journalists from their posts. However, it upheld As-Sadat's decree dissolving a number of religious associations.

MENA carried a statement by the public prosecutor's office announcing that on 8 February state security police arrested 35 persons constituting an illegal party organization called "the Egyptian Communist Party -- 8 January."

Foreign Affairs -- An AL-AHRAM editorial, reported by Cairo radio said that Israel's recent contacts with the United States to ascertain the U.S. administration's stand toward an Israeli offensive in southern Lebanon are "strange and arouse suspicion."

Foreign Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz is reported by Cairo radio to have underscored that Egypt's relations with Israel cannot affect its "fateful and eternal" relations with the Arab states.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that Israel is seeking clarification of a senior U.S. official's reported statement that the United States has adopted a tougher line toward Israel. Noting that Israeli officials are treating with extreme caution the U.S. official's remarks, which were made by a member of Secretary of Defense Weinberger's party, the radio spoke of Israeli concern over Weinberger's statement that he would discuss the sale of U.S. Hawk antiaircraft missiles with Jordan's King Husayn and would also be ready to consider supplying F-16 aircraft to the Jordanians. YEDI'OT AHARONOT likewise said the U.S. statements, all of which the paper attributed to Weinberger, have aroused concern and astonishment in Jerusalem. It opined that Weinberger's remarks were aimed at pleasing the Saudis in the wake of the "disappointments" he encountered in his visit to Riyadh.

Iran

Khomeyni Message -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in a revolution anniversary message to the nation, read to an Azadi Square rally by his son Ahmad' and broadcast by Tehran radio, called on the judicial authorities to review the files of all prisoners and swiftly prepare a list of those who could be given amnesty. Khomeyni said officials should avoid being uncompromising in preparing this list, which should be forwarded to him. He indicated that the amnesty should apply to those whose offenses are "less than the offenses of the insurgent, blasphemous and disruptive minigroups."

Khomeyni also urged the seminaries to expand their training programs for judges and missionaries. Calling for an end to the admission of "deviant elements" into seminaries and for the weeding out of corruption in them, he said the task of applying order and discipline should start in the Qom seminary, where serious and fundamental changes must be made. Asserting that Iran needs to strengthen and expand its propaganda abroad, Khomeyni said the radio network should be expanded to deliver "the voice of the oppressed people" to the world. At the moment Iran lacks proper propaganda, he noted, and Iranian embassies have not done anything positive. In an address on the occasion of the revolution's third anniversary carried by Tehran radio, Khamene'i said that right after the revolution, the Provisional Government thought it would be possible to establish friendly relations with the United States, but "others, including us," believed that such relations were impossible. During the occupation of the U.S. Embassy by Muslim students this "revolutionary and popular" line overcame the government's line toward the United States, and since then U.S. plots and conspiracies have further alienated the Iranian people from the United States. According to Khamene'i, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was for some time controlled by persons who were not very revolutionary or very religious, but since the appointment of Mir-Hoseyn Musavi the ministry has been rid of confusion. The president added that Iran now announces officially that it supports all liberation movements, yet this support does not constitute interference in the affairs of other countries. Iran's experience and political strength is at the disposal of movements of the oppressed, especially Islamic movements, and in the case of the PLO, Iran is prepared to assist militarily and financially. After classifying other countries into indifferent parties, friends, close friends and enemies, Khameni'i concluded that Iran tries to convert the indifferent and the friends into close friends, but uses all its strength to fight enemies, who are headed by the United States.

Velayati Interview -- Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that Iran wishes to have friendly relations with the Persian Gulf states and could live with them in peace if they did not adopt a hostile view toward Iran. He also said Iran overlooks Kuwaiti assistance to Iraq because it knows that such aid takes place under Iraqi pressure. Velayati stressed that Iran will cut off Iraq's hand if the latter tries to attack Kuwait's borders or Bubiyan Island, and he urged all Muslim states to unite in fighting arrogance and Zionism.

DAILY REPORT

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PUSHTUN TRIBES RESIST PAKISTANI ENCROACHMENTS

LD120648 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Kabul, 11 Feb (BAKHTAR) -- The opposition and resistance of the freeborn Pushtun tribes against the bloody militarist regime of Pakistan has been increasing day by day.

Following its anti-popular policy, the military Government of Pakistan continues its criminal aggressions against the tribes but the valorous tribes have been courageously counter-acting and withstanding their encroachments.

According to reports from Peshawar, trampling all the tribal rules, customs and traditions, a number of high-level officers of Pakistan, including the deputy commissioner of Kohat area, the deputy political agent and commander of the border militia, along with a number of policemen and militiamen, trespassed the valley of Adam Khil, an Afridi's border district nearby Kohat area and intended to search some of the Hassan Khan market shops located in the valley's market of Adam Khil.

Seeing the disrespect shown to their (?rulers), customs and traditions by the Pakistani side, the valiant people of the valley's market of Adam Khil Afridi got mobilized and beat off the Pakistani authorities including their militiamen and policemen and forcefully withdrew them from their region.

Officers were wounded in this confrontation. The wrathful people of this area set to fire the car of the deputy commissioner of Kohat.

The reports say that immediately after this incident, the army, militiamen and the tanks of the militarist Government of Pakistan beseiged the valley of Adam Khil but the brave people of Adam Khil have also taken defensive and entrenching measures against them and the Pakistani forces have not so far been able to trespass into the valley of Adam Khil.

The incidents have boosted the wrath and indignation of the tribal people in all the tribal areas and the daumtless tribal people have called the oppressive and unjust inroads made by the military authorities of Pakistan a gross violation and infringement of the tribal rulers rides [as received] and traditions.

ANAHITA RATEBZAD RETURNS HOME FROM CUBA 11 FEB

GF111615 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politiburo, chairman of the Democratic Womens Organization of Afghanistan and chairman of the peace, friendship and solidarity organization, who had been in Cuba on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politiburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, returned home today.

During her stay in Cuba, Dr Anahita Ratebzad met with Cuban President Fidel Castro and other high-ranking government and party officials. They discussed bilateral scientific, social, and cultural cooperation and the means of further developing this cooperation.

SATTAR EXPLAINS DECISION TO DISSOLVE CABINET

BK111754 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Summary] "President Abdus Sattar has dissolved the Cabinet and announced that a smaller cabinet will be sworn in tomorrow. In a nationwide broadcast over radio and television tonight, the president said he had to take this step to avoid the situation of crisis facing the nation today. The interim administrative system [words indistinct] from corruption and stagnation."

The president regretted that many of the Cabinet ministers failed to maintain honesty, dedication and courtesy. He was convinced that "those who had been entrusted the responsibility at the top level have failed in discharging their responsibility." The overall situation deteriorated leading to a large-scale corruption thus jeopardizing the welfare of the nation.

He said "our patriotic people and our armed forces have shown their firm determination to continue the democratic process and demonstrated a high sense of dedication for national progress" which continues to remain the goal of the nation.

The president said "ceaseless national efforts to maintain their democratic process is now fraught with a danger due to the selfish activity of [words indistinct]. This situation, he said, cannot be alowed to continue. It is my responsibility to rectify the situation as the democratically elected president with a clear mandate from the nation."

President Sattar recalled his election commitments to fulfill the nation's needs and discharge his responsibility even at the cost of his life. He said he will live up to his commitments.

The president expressed his confidence that the whole nation will cooperate with him to free the country from corruption and strengthen the administration.

New Cabinet Named

BK120842 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Dacca, 12 Feb (AFP) -- A new 16-member Cabinet was sworn in today by President Abdus Sattar, the official BSS news agency reported here.

The new council of ministers included nine full ministers and seven state ministers.

All Cabinet ministers, including Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, Foreign Minister Prof. Shamsul Haq and Information Minister Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, were in the outgoing Cabinet.

Of the state ministers, two are newcomers: Retired Colonel Oli Ahmed, a close associate of slain President Ziaur Rahman, and Faizul Haq, son of the late Bengali leader Sher-a-Bangla Fazlul Haq, both men are members of parliament.

The agency said the swearing-in ceremony at the presidential palace was attended by Vice-President Dr. M.N. Huda and the chiefs of three military services, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, Rear Admiral M.A. Khan and Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud.

It was not immediately known when the portfolio assignments of the new ministers would be announced.

Ministers in the new Cabinet, under Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, are: Prof. Shamsul Haq, Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Dr. Fasiuddin Mahtab, Abdul Malin Chowdhury, Dr. M.A. Matin, Prof. Yusuf Ali, A.K.M. Mayeedul Islam and Justice Tofazzal Hossain Khan.

State ministers are: Amirul Islam Kalam, Sunil Gupta, Kamal Ibne Yusuf, Fairul Haq, Oli Ahmed, Mrs. Qamrunnahar Zafar and Syed Manzoor Hossain.

Official sources indicated that the strength of the new Council of Ministers might go up to eighteen with the swearing-in of two more ministers -- one cabinet and another state -- later today.

The sources said the two ministers, Khandaker Abdul Hamid and Aungshew Preu Chowdhury, were out of Dacca and the oath of office would be administered to them after their return later today.

Khandaker Hamid, a noted columnist and MP, was minister for youth development in President Zia's Cabinet, but he resigned early last year. Mr. Chowdhury, who represents the troubled tribal district of Chittagong hill tracts, was also a state minister in the dissolved council.

The size of the new Cabinet has been reduced by nearly 45 percent from the out-going 42-member council.

In the new Cabinet, the post of deputy prime minister held by Jamaluddin Ahmed has been kept vacant.

Among the ministers not included in the new council are former Finance Minister Saifur Rahman, former Works Minister and City Mayor Abdul Hasnot, Youth Development Minister Abdulqasim, at whose residence a criminal was arrested last Monday, and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Jamiruddin Sirkar.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT -- Japan is to provide Bangaldesh with a grant of over 260 million taka for the procurement of agricultural imputs under an exchange of notes signed in Dacca of 9 February. The money can be utilized for purchasing fertilizers worth over 120 million taka and equipment for low lift pumps and shallow tubewells worth over 130 million taka. The Japanese ambassador in Dacca and the secretary of the External Resources Division signed the accord on behalf of their governments. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 9 Feb 82 BK]

ISLAMIC REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Marches in Tehran, Elsewhere

LD111214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Today, on the occasion of the beginning of the glorious victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the Islamic and combative Iranian nation took part in marches in all the cities, towns and villages, and with these glorious marches they revived the memories of the spectacular uprising of February 1979. According to a Central News Unit report, the marches staged by millions of men and women, young and old, throughout the country on the anniversary of the victory of our bloody Islamic revolution, are a new manifestation of the steel will of our Muslim nation, which once again renewed its pledge and its unbreakable and eternal bond with the imam of the nation and a demonstration of their immense power for crushing enemies of the Koran and Islam.

Coinciding with the marches organized in all the country's cities, towns and villages, the early hours of this morning in Tehran witnessed the movement of the ever-present people, in solid and unified ranks, moving from various parts of the city toward Azadi Square. They chanted crushing slogans against imperialism, world-devouring America and international Zionism, which echoed in all the streets of Tehran.

According to the report, the multimillions-strong crowds of marchers filled Azadi Square. At the same time, units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Mobilization Forces, the gendarmerie, the police and popular forces, accompanied by armored units, tanks, artillery and other fighting units, marched past the glorious Koran. Foreign guests taking part in the celebrations of the anniversary of the Islamic revolution, the chief of the Joint Staff, deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, other officials and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni were present at the ceremony.

The Azadi Square ceremony, which was held in the presence of foreign guests who are taking port in the celebration of the anniversary of the "10 days of dawn," began with a display by the high-flying pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. While some fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran refuelled over Azadi Square, a number of brave parachutists descended to tumultous shouts of "God is great" from the crowd assembled in the square.

At approximately 1100, the vast crowd, chanting the slogan "Oh God, Oh God, protect Khomeyni until the return of the mahdi" [the hidden imam], welcomed Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, who then read a message from Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Khomeyni Message

LD111156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0902 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Message to the nation from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, read by his son Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni at a rally held in Azadi Square in Tehran to mark the third anniversary of the 11 February victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Thanks to God Almighty, 3 years have passed since the victory of the Islamic Revolution, and now we are on the eve of the 4th year. According to the forecasts of those who were not familiar with Islam or with the brave Iranian people, the Iranian Republic should have been defeated more than 2 years ago.

The sweet dreams of domestic opponents and their foreign backers, hopeful dreams that they had of building gold palaces, were one after another shattered as the result of the great endeavors of our illustrious nation and youth, who are attached to Islam. These blind people, who are unaware of God's assistance and who cannot believe in divine promises, think the Islamic revolution is like other revolutions, or even less significant, and look at this divine phenomenon from a materialistic point of view with incorrect calculations. They have no comprehension of humanistic values and the power of faith or of the transformation that has taken place in the revolutionary Iranian nation with the assistance of God Almighty. With their materialistic outlook, they channel their energies into the domination and oppression of the oppressed nations. The inevitable troubles that came up after the Iranian revolution and the diverse conspiracies of large and small powers led them to the conclusion that the Islamic Republic would be toppled after a few months and that the United States would regain the seats of power through its domestic agents.

It was precisely this which encouraged domestic minigroups and foreign agents of world devourers like Saddam to confront Islam and the Islamic Republic. This led them, their deceived supporters and their ignorant armed forces into a trap from which there is no escape except through submission or destruction.

Someone even more ignorant and more dependent is Husayn of Jordan who, despite the experiences of his criminal brother, has not awakened from his deep sleep and has volunteered to fight against Islam and the glorious Koran. He has volunteered his own services in this crime and treachery against his own nation and armed forces, not knowing that apart from the fact that the Jordanian nation is Muslim and would never arise to fight against Islam and that he would have no success in this recruitment of volunteers, his fate will be the same as that of the deposed shah. Despite all his satanic support and the support of big and small powers, his fate by the will of God will be the same.

They do not understand the significance of the uprising of an entire nation, young and old, men and women. They do not understand that a nation that has arisen for the sake of God to assist Him in His divine teachings and to help to liberate the deprived and the oppressed people will be granted the assistance of Almighty God. In accordance with Islamic duty, I advise King Husayn not to be deceived by the promises of the great Satan and not to confront the cohorts of the vengeful God; instead of this stupid, anti-Islamic action, he should prepare his forces for the liberation of Jerusalem, because this is to his benefit and to the benefit of the Arab and Islamic nations. Otherwise, his playing with fire and confronting the power of Islam will have painful consequences.

The Iranian Government and nation do not wish to do any harm or cause any loss to Islamic countries. On the contrary, we want all Muslims to arise in a brotherly fashion against the enemies of Islam, especially Israel, this obstinate enemy of Islam and the Arabs. We want them to prevent the enemies of Islam and other world plunderers from domination over Islamic countries and over the Muslim and oppressed people of the world and to cut off the hands of the plunderers and oppressors.

Today, on the eve of the 4th year of the victory of Islam in our country, I must make a few points, even though they are repetitive, because repetition benefits the believers:

1. The assistance of God Almighty to our country and to any other Muslim country is dependent upon the assistance that our country and other countries render to the luminous Islamic religion and its progressive teachings, which safeguard the interests of the oppressed and deprived people of society. If we do not assist truth, we should not expect God's assistance. Among the kinds of assistance rendered to God is the implementation of Islamic justice in all judicial and executive organs throughout the country.

One of the important things is to review quickly the files of prisoners, especially those whose offenses are less than the offenses of the insurgent, blasphemous and disruptive minigroups.

The files that have not been reviewed for whatever reason should be given priority, as should looking into judicial courts and prosecutors courts. [sentence as heard] I hope that the quality of the dealings of government departments and executive organs with the people will be such that no investigation is required.

2. The strengthening and expansion of propaganda, especially in foreign countries, is very important. In the past few years, our country has been almost entirely lacking in propaganda. In the face of all the propaganda loudspeakers of the world plunderers abroad who are terrified of our beloved Islam, we lack proper propaganda.

Our embassies have not done anything positive, and the Ministry of National Guidance, except through some of its recent steps, has not been able so far to expand this important, vital function. Our Islamic country is wrongly attacked by the mass media and lie-disseminating agencies. The government must make up for this deficiency as much as possible. It must try to expand the radio network in order to deliver the voice of the oppressed people to the world, so that the nations may be at least briefly informed about what has happened and what is happening to us.

Groups should be sent to foreign countries on appropriate occasions in order to clarify the issues and to propagate Islam, so that the voice of the wronged nation and the offenses of the tyrannical powers may reach the oppressed and deprived people of the world and so that they may know that the main enmity and opposition of the opponents of the Islamic Republic of Iran is directed against Islam, as can be witnessed from their words and deeds. Wherever Islam goes, they will oppose it.

3. Since the revolution, the Iranian nation has been facing difficulties and problems, which are unavoidable consequences of any revolution. People should know that as this revolution is a popular and an Islamic revolution, it has been more fruitful and has had less calamities than any other revolution in the world. Our revolutionary people should know that in order to protect Islam and the revolution and in order to safeguard the gains of the revolution and honor the blood of the martyrs, they should exhibit revolutionary patience and forebearance.

They should not listen to the hostile propaganda of the enemies of the revolution and of Islam who with all their might try to make people lose hope in the Islamic Republic and despair. They should know that most of those who are spreading poison about the revolution are those whose illegitimate interests have been warmed and who have been prevented from indulging in corruption and prostitution. Otherwise, the deprived classes who constitute the vast majority of people are faithful to Islam and the Islamic Republic.

Of course, great goals also have great difficulties and problems. The deprived and afflicted classes of the revolution have not endured as much hardship and difficulty as the great prophets and the illustrious prophet of Islam did throughout their lives, especially during the 13 years before the migration. However, as their goal was sublime, they endured hardships and happiness. The goal of our revolution is the same goal as that of the great prophet. Let us advance with revolutionary patience and endurance until divine justice and beloved Islam are established.

4. Among the sudden shortages that we have had to face since the revolution is the shortage of shari'a judges and Islamic missionaries. Today we need thousands of judges and missionaries. They should be trained by the great men, the ulema, the teachers and scholars of seminaries all over the country, particularly in Qom, Mashhad and other big cities. Today, in every corner of the country people are asking for judges and missionaries. This need is increasing every day. Seminaries must spend a great deal of time and effort on this very important task. Of course, this task started in Qom with the efforts of the esteemed scholars and teachers; but since the volume of the work is very great, it is necessary for seminaries to increase and expand their training centers. God willing, these shortages could then be eliminated within the next few years. [shouts of "God is the greatest"]

One of the important issues that has attracted the attention of the great men and ulema of the Qom seminary, for which no positive action has yet been taken, is the issue of order and discipline in seminaries. This task should start in the Qom seminary, where serious and fundamental changes must be made. Of course, one of the important tasks of Islamic justice is to prevent the admission of deviant elements into seminaries and to protect seminaries from those elements who have deviant ideas, morals and behavior. Everyone is dutybound to help to create discipline and order, particularly scholars, ulema and teachers. This task can be carried out through the serious cooperation of all and with confirmation of the great sources [sources of imitation in the Shi'a sect; Khomeyni is the first source of imitation, the chief theologian].

Today when the seminaries and the honorable clergy have a very effective role in advancing the aims of Islam and in strengthening the Islamic Republic, there is no doubt that the powerful and power seekers have not remained idle; rather, they are striving to weaken the republic. This will be impossible, unless they use the corrupt elements in seminaries. These elements could then work to ruin and stop this divine phenomenon and, God forbid, to gradually make the nation lose faith in the clergy and turn their backs on them. We all know that if, God forbid, the seminaries fail to train proper and desirable theologians, ulema and preachers, and if books and seminaries are handled improperly and without a just, wise program corresponding to the principles of Islam, then we all should await the tragedy of defeat of the Islamic Republic and the great Islam.

If the roots of corruption are not blocked through the efforts of all, then tomorrow will be too late. If corruption in seminaries is not stopped now, no one will be able to control it in the future. It is very improper and wrong to compare the seminaries of today with those existing before the revolution. At that time the clergy were not allowed to get involved in politics or the affairs of the country, because of propaganda, pressure and misconceptions. While it is possible that some deviants might oppose this vital issue and might have a satanic imagination to believe that there is order in disorder, such individuals are in the minority. The majority of the learned clergy and ulema, who are aware of the problems and their consequences, are thinking that, just as in any other state organization, civilian or military, purges are more important and necessary in seminaries and universities, which have special characteristics. Through purges in these two Islamic and national bases, the Islamic Republic will continue to grow and progress. If there is deviation in universities and seminaries, the revolution and the republic will deviate from its main route. [shouts of "God is the greatest"]

6. [number as heard] As I and the responsible authorities of the Islamic Republic have repeatedly announced in the past, the nation and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran submit themselves to the sacred orders of the Koran and Islam, and they, in accordance with the orders of the glorious Koran, consider themselves as brothers in faith with all the Islamic nations and with other countries by culture and geography. They seek peace and peaceful coexistence with all governments and nations; and if a government is committed to Islamic orders and as long as it refrains from invading our country, then we class it as our brother.

The Iranian nation and government call upon all countries and nations to remain united and with one voice rise up against aggressors, whoever they may be, and save themselves from the claws of the world devourers. We call upon them to defend their own territories and rights against any violation and to chase aggressors in accordance with the orders of Islam. In this case no power can stop them from carrying out this holy defense with the assistance of Almighty God.

I advise governments to give up vengeance and shows of power and I ask them to shake hands of fraternity with the nation and the Government of Iran so that together we can kick out the usurping Israel from among the Islamic countries and the usurped land. And I ask them to forsake their allegiance to racism and languages which are condemned and rejected in Islam, so that they can embrace eternal happiness and so that no power can stand against them.

7. Last year was a year in which the nation of Iran suffered greatly. The nation lost great and committed figures, both civilians and military men, in Tehran, Tabriz, Shiraz and other parts of the country. These losses brought grief to all of us. Enemies of Islam and the Islamic Republic thought that by these savage assassinations a defeat has been inflicted on Islam and on the Islamic Republic and that the people's morale has weakened. They thought it would be difficult to replace these figures and run the affairs of the country but everybody saw and the blind-hearted enemies found out that their calculations were wrong. These domestic and foreign plotters have not understood the Islamic revolution which has risen from the clear heart of a nation and is mixed with the lives, beliefs and faith of the people. It is as if mundane, beastly and satanic desires have blocked their eyes and ears. Material, temporal things have made them deaf and blind.

This is a nation all of whose members, men, women, young and old, have hearts full for martyrdom; all of them want to overtake one another in order to reach martyrdom sooner; this is a nation whose people resent beastly and mundane lusts and believe in the divine world and the exalted God. A nation like this will not leave the arena with such losses. It does not matter how great the losses may be. And we all saw that every martyrdom brought remarkable growth to our brave nation; we saw these continuous martyrdoms strengthened the Islamic Republic so well that it is now immune from any harm that the world might bring. And the martyrdom of each of our dear ones has become a document to disgrace the blasphemous and hypocrite minigroups. Every martyrdom has speeded up the certain defeat of these minigroups.

Now, with the succor of God Almighty, the Islamic Republic of Iran is enjoying unprecedented power. It is hoped that the powerful hand of God will be behind this oppressed, suffering and plundered nation and behind the armed forces and popular forces on the battlefronts of truth against falsehood.

May God have mercy upon martyrs on the path of justice all through the history and from 5 June 1963 [first Muslim uprising] up to now. May God bring health and happiness to the disabled, to the wounded, to those who have suffered, to refugees and to families of the martyrs.

8. I humbly wish to express my gratitude and thanks to the great and committed nation of Iran. I am grateful also to Almighty God, who in this era, which is the era of the reign of Satan on earth, has created such an aware, brave and self-sacrificing nation in this taqut-striken [reference to the shah] and plundered country, a nation which is ready to sacrifice its life for its belief and faith, a nation which is in love with God and is fighting for the sake of God; and through their efforts and without relying upon the powers of the left or the right have defeated the taqutis [satanic people] and have stayed their hands from the dear country and its resources, a nation which has isolated its opponents and the hypocrites or has driven them out of the country. I humbly beseech God Almighty to guide the nation to the right path and give them strength to tolerate the unavoidable difficulties which follow revolutions.

The dear nation should know that God attaches great importance to resistance. The Prophet of Islam, may God's peace, salutations and benedictions be upon him and his scion, said: The chapter of Job made me an old man; because God orders me and my followers to resist. We and you, who claim to be followers of his eminence and are proud of it, must show resistance in preserving our sacred religion, dear Islam and the Islamic Republic. We must overcome difficulties by welcoming them and through our revolutionary tolerance.

May God be a refuge and supporter of you dear ones, and may He grant you revolutionary patience so that you do not become helpless in the face of difficulties. May God grant you a revolutionary spirit so that you are not influenced by those Godless people who display arrogance toward Islam and the Islamic revolution.

May God give you such spirit that you are able to avoid following those who spread rumors contrary to the general interests of the revolution and can stand against them.

9. In conclusion, on the occasion of the anniversary of victory of the glorious Islamic revolution, I offer my congratulations to the Muslims of the world, the great nation of Iran and the oppressed throughout the world. Blessed be the victory of Islam to all of you and the victory of the forces of Islam against the forces of Satan. Blessed for the nation be the victories gained on the battlefields, where Islam and truth are being defended; may these victories be especially blessed for the armed forces, the security forces and the popular forces.

In gratitude for these blessings and in order to honor the "10 days of dawn" and 11 February, the anniversary of the victory of our great nation, I ask His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Ardabili, the honorable chief justice of the Supreme Court, to issue a circular to all the esteemed prosecutors and judges ordering them to review all files, in addition to those of prisoners who have already been prepared for release from prison, in the shortest possible time -- by the end of the next 2 months at the latest -- and to prepare a list of names of those prisoners who could be given amnesty in accordance with the holy shari'a. I want Musavi-Ardabili to forward this list to me. The officials in charge should avoid being uncompromising when preparing this list. They should try hard to make it possible for these prisoners to join our dear people and follow the path of the Islamic revolution. You [Musavi-Ardabili] should emphasize that negligence must be avoided on this issue. As I explained before, tribunals and courts of justice are dutybound to review the files that have been subjected to delay in review for various reasons; they must give priority to such cases.

I beseech God Almighty to grant victory to Islam and the Muslims. May God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you all.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi-Khomeyni

Khamene'i Address

LD112252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1142 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Address to the nation by President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran on 11 February -- recorded]

[Excerpts] With greetings to the great nation of Iran, paying respect to the pure blood of the martyrs and with my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the nation's victory, 11 February, which is God's day and one of the unforgettable days of our history, I begin my address.

The first topic is the government machine and the system of the regime. At the beginning of the revolution the task of running the country was entrusted to two bodies: the Revolution Council and the government. No single ideological current existed in the Revolution Council. If we make a short list of the various ideological currents which existed in the Revolution Council, we can divide the major ideologies into two sections: one, a current believing in the clergy, a religious line, the line of Islam, the true essence of the written Koran of the past; and the other a current not believing in the religious line, or at least indifferent to it. Of course, within the Revolution Council, right from the beginning, there were suggestions that the Revolution Council should be enlarged to include new currents. There were some in the council who argued that the council in its initial stage was not accepted, the council which had been appointed by the imam. They did not care who chose these representatives. Of course, there were others in the council who opposed this suggestion and who argued that the Revolution Council was the symbol of an emergency situation, whose members could not be elected or appointed except by the imam and that the leader of the revolution should be the only one to appoint whoever he thought suitable to become a member of the council. They argued that under the emergency situation, the smaller the council, the quicker it could reach decisions which would benefit the country.

There was also another problem. That was [word indistinct] from the point of view of legislation, the council did not have sufficient experience. The reason for this lay in the fact that the members of the council did not have any experience in government. Secondly, the workload was very heavy and the task of running the country prevented the council from attending to basic and necessary tasks. Third, as I will mention later, there existed no coordination or understanding between the council and the government -- a situation which did not give the council a free hand.

Instead of embarking upon organization, appointing assorted committees, the council, which consisted of a 10-11 member committee, met in prolonged 6-8 hour sessions in order to review the nation's affairs. Once or twice every week the council had the chance to review the bills submitted by government. Therefore, the council could not perform all the tasks which one could expect from a revolutionary council -- giving a lead to the government and the nation and approving urgent, necessary and revolutionary legislation in a speedy manner. Of the two organs entrusted with the task of running the country, the Revolution Council was more efficient, much better and more revolutionary.

The next phase came nine or ten months following the victory of the revolution, the period during which the nest of spies was opened by the student followers of the imam's policy and the Provisional Government resigned. Here we witness a change in the situation; the government took a step forward, becoming devout and revolutionary.

Following the collapse and the Provisional Government's resignation, the imam ordered the Revolution Council to govern the country and the Revolution Council appointed the Council of Ministers, whose members were relatively more devout. Many of our brothers who later became members of future cabinets were members of the Revolution Council's Cabinet, including those brothers who were martyred in the explosion of the Islamic Republican headquarters such as the martyrs 'Abbaspur, Kalantari and others. Therefore, as we look, we see that the ruling body moved toward becoming more revolutionary.

During the incident of Bani-Sadr's flight, which led to the completion of the Cabinet, we took another step toward the evolution of the government's position. The ruling organization, which consisted of the Council of Ministers and the president, enjoyed an equal and identical ideology. Minsiters were appointed to head ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which for several months was inactive because it did not have a minister, and the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance and Economics was filled -- although, of course, the damage inflicted on us as the result of several months of inactivity in these ministries could never be sorted out.

During the martyr Raja'i's presidency, the government not only was not divided from within, the president and the prime minister were two old brothers, the martyr Raja'i and martyr Bahonar worked in cooperation with each other, with cooperation they found new ministers and new ideas and through their vast common efforts they progressed with their works and tasks. Therefore, the government had reached a desirable state.

Unfortunately with the martyrdom of these two dear brothers, a brief gap emerged, but immediately organizations resumed their order and followed the same line so that a government was formed, presidential elections were held with the same unity of thought and aspiration and government departments were completed.

Today, when you compare the situation as regards government organization with the beginning of the revolution you see that it is far more sturdy, disciplined, revolutionary and ideologically committed. Therefore, when we observe this dimension of the revolution, we have not only kept going, not regressed or diverted, but we have even advanced.

The situation as regards the ruling regime today, the legislative and the executive branches, is generally better and more revolutionary than at the beginning of the revolution.

The second point is the mentality of the revolutionary masses. Many people would have liked to say that the people now regret the revolution. People have denied these allegations by virtue of their commitment. Many would have liked to say that the general path of society has diverted from the revolution and what we refer to as the policy of the imam. This was said in the summer of 1980, at a time when people were committed more than ever by those who were later discovered to be so blind that they did not know the revolution or the people.

Some did not agree that there was such a thing as the policy of the imam; others said that the policy of the imam, a defined line of political policy and thought, did indeed exist. But what happens in society, the main trends in society, are quite separated from this line. Society is moving along one line and the imam's line is far removed from it. During 1980, the middle of 1980, some people said this but we fought severely against it and did not allow this to be said. The people, God bless them, proved not only that this claim was a lie, but rather, it was a repulsive lie originating from ignorance.

The third issue is that of the groups and minigroups. Let us look at the history of the development of groups and minigroups since the beginning of the revolution.

First, I should say that since the revolution the groups in Iran have always been used as pressure groups by world arrogance. They have been a means of exerting pressure. If these groups did not exist in Iran the government would have been able to carry out its duties much more successfully. World arrogance, led by America, did not want this to happen. Therefore, they created these groups or, if they existed already, they took these groups under their protection, drew them toward themselves, encouraged them and incited them to put presure on the Islamic Republic at all times and in different forms. In fact, they were pressure groups.

The first decisive confrontation with these groups -- apart from military clashes, such as armed clashes with the Kurdish Democratic Party or with Feda'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas in Kordestan or in Torkaman-Sahra, I am not referring to these confrontations -- the first confrontation against them was over the issue of Sa'adati.

As a member of the Mojahedin organization, Sa'adati established contacts with the Russians and was spying for them. This was proved. He was arrested; but members of his organization, creating a lot of noise, making a great clamor, seeing various personalities, attempted to gain the release of this person who had confessed that he had spied. This showed the extent of the confusion which existed in the country. However, he was not released despite all the recommendations that we received. I remember that they even put a great deal of pressure on the late Ayatollah Taleqani so that Sa'adati would be released or, in view of the information which he possessed and his ability to exchange information, so that he could have some meetings wiht his close relatives. In the early days they did not grant permission for meetings, although later they allowed them.

Ayatollah Taleqani also demanded that this should be done. The judicial authorities at the time explained to him that this was not advisable. They exploited everybody, from the late Ayatollah Taleqani to other people. They even wrote slogans in the streets or chanted slogans in the streets and government departments.

However, the judicial authorities remained firm. They confronted the matter with decisiveness. This was the first blow delivered to the minigroups, when the judicial authorities resisted their illogical demands and fought against them.

The second most important blow delivered to them was the formation of the Council of Experts and then the Islamic Consultative Assembly without the candidates which the minigroups had; none of them was elected to either assembly. It was obvious that the nation did not want them.

The next blow inflicted on the minigroups, which was self-inflicted, was when they gave up their revolutionary positions and colluded with the liberals, particularly with Bani-Sadr.

Of course, what I am saying does not apply to all the minigroups, but some of the minigroups colluded with Bani-Sadr. One was Ranjbaran and another was the Mojahedin-e Khalq. Some other minigroups which did not collude with him acted under his shadow; they made use of him and carried out their intentions in his name. From this point on the minigroups began to decline from the heights which they had achieved in the past.

The fourth issue is that of conspiracies. When we refer to conspiracies we are not only referring to American conspiracies. However, most of the conspiracies are instigated by America. Therefore, when I recount and analyze various conspiracies which have been planned so far, you will see that in some of these conspiracies America is directly involved; in some of them America is partially involved; and it is possible that America is not involved in some of them and that other people are involved in those conspiracies. However, America is involved in most of them.

The first plot hatched by America was when it tried to win over the ruling party in Iran after the revolution; it wished to put it in the minds of the members of the Provisional Government, and it succeeded to some extent, that it was possible to make up with America, that it was possible to live as friends and that it was possible neither to do wrong nor to endure wrongs [as heard]. They tried to create this assumption in the minds of the members of the Provisional Government, and they almost succeeded. In this way they tried to gradually win over the government. This conspiracy finally failed because, first of all, the Provisional Government resigned; second, the government organization, the Revolution Council strongly fought against this trend even in those days.

Simultaneously with this attempt there were some espionage attempts in the den of espionage by America's close and not so close agents.

The other conspiracy in which the American hand could be detected was the conspiracy to dissolve the Council of Experts. These were some of the things which they were engaged in in the beginning of the revolution, and most of the minigroups in those days were also involved in these conspiracies.

After the occupation of the den of espionage, through which America's greatest attempts in Iran were neutralized -- their attempts to infiltrate the government and their intelligence and spying attempts -- they hatched the plot of direct intervention and engaged in conspiracies which prepared the ground for it. The issue of Tabas, which all of you were informed of, heard about and saw, was accompanied by a number of other conspiracies, all of which constituted a great plot.

After these conspiracies was the incitement of the minigroups to engage in armed clashes in various parts of the country, such as Kordestan and West Azarbayjan. Without doubt, these clashes were connected with American agents. Some of these minigroups acted directly as American spy agencies, such as the minigroups which were fighting in the west and which still engaged in fitful terrorist activities.

The economic blockade was another conspiracy. The Nowzeh coup plot was one of the conspiracies. The war imposed by Iraq was one of the biggest plots. The propaganda conspiracy throughout the world has been a continuous and unceasing conspiracy since the first days of the revolution. In all the conspiracies of exerting pressure through foreign powers, whether foreign governments or international organizations, one can see the hands of America and other great powers.

Several different points should be discussed in connection with our foreign policy toward the United States, Islamic countries, liberation movements and some other countries which I will briefly describe.

In connection with the United States, there were two lines of development, one of the revolution and the people and the other that of the government. The people were against Americans and hostile toward them, there is no doubt about that. There was a hostility and enmity toward Americans since they had been oppressed by the Americans for a good many years and were entitled to feel so.

At the beginning there was a general enthusiasm. Gradually it took a more definite shape; this general front, this general atmosphere was reflected in articles in papers. Here I should refer to and thank the efforts of the editorial staff of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI who wrote very good articles against America at that time. After the occupation of the den of espionage by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the extent of hatred and cynicism toward this paper among the Americans came to light. Then there were great gatherings, such as the demonstration against the insulting remark made by an American senator against Iran and other incidents. Finally, the occupation of the den of espionage was a popular move. One should study and observe the imam's sayings which guided this anti-American wave among the people. These important slogans included "America is helpless," "What do we want with relations with America" and others.

The government was different. In the government, the mentality that one should fight against America did not exist. Rather, the feeling was that one should come to some sort of compromise with America. In the government there was a move toward moving closer to the United States.

Of course, I should emphasize here that this move, although one of compromise, was not treacherous. In another speech I mentioned that the Provisional Government believed in this and that the main elements of the Provisional Government, such as the prime minister and some other ministers, believed that America, with all its wealth, power and size could not be defeated and that one should try and come to a compromise and a kind of friendly relationship. They believed that they could achieve this.

But others, including us, believed the opposite, that our friendship with America would be like friendship between a wolf and a lamb and that America could not be our friend and brother. It intends to take advantage of us and since our powers are not equal, then it would be America that would take advantage of us and we would not be able to do the same since America would always have the initiative.

But they said no. Even in the Algerian talks they met with Brzezinski, although their intentions were good. Nevertheless, the country was moving toward a close relationship with America and this was quite alien to the people's view.

During the incident of the den of espionage, this revolutionary and popular line overcame the line followed by the government and the United States was condemned by the people. After that, because of God's blessings, every step taken by the Americans has pushed them further away from the Iranian nation. If you consider the conspiracies, one by one, the latest of which is Fahd's plan, or other organizations and gatherings which are primarily formed to fulfill the wishes of the Americans, each of these plots, each direct or indirect step taken around the region or in Iran by them has taken them yet another step away from the Iranian nation.

Now, for our foreign policy toward the Arab countries. At the beginning, an air of indifference prevailed in the government as regards those countries. There was no move toward moving closer to Islamic countries and to come to a unity of thoughts and action with them. Gradually, under the Provisional Government, steps and moves were made in connection with Islamic countries. But there was no proper planning and organization.

Of course, I should say that international conspiracies had a part in this, too. There were efforts to separate Iran from the Islamic countries. Pressure groups inside and outside the country tried to separate Iran from its western, southern and southeastern neighbors; moves were made and they tried to force Iran's diplomacy to become a passive one affected by activities of others, and this was achieved.

Of course, I should say here that the greatest sin lies on the shoulders of those who did not allow our Ministry of Foreign Affairs to become an Islamic and revolutionary one. From the outset, those who were put in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were neither revolutionary nor religious to a great extent; some were not revolutionary or religious at all. After a while, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was left without a minister during the premiership of the late Raja'i.

I remember that when I was in the hospital, at the beginning, I heard that our brother Mr Musavi was appointed as the minister of foreign affairs and I was really glad, because our brother Mr Musavi was appointed and we eventually had a minister and our Ministry of Foreign Affairs was rid of that confusion which had lasted for months. You know what a ministry could come to under those circumstances, considering the worldwide sensitivity of the position.

Even when there was a minister no Islamic step was taken either on the level of the ministry or within our embassies. At many of our embassies the former ambassadors or charges did not return to Iran but remained abroad seeking asylum; they plundered a lot of the property of the Iranian Government, squandered our wealth and committed treason. No matter how much protest was made in various quarters -- and even the imam stressed the point -- there was no result and there was no change in the organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or in our foreign diplomacy.

Gradually we appointed a minister of foreign affairs and gradually our ministries were put in order. Today, we have a minister and active diplomacy. I would not claim that it is 100-percent perfect but at least it is moving forward and is not stagnant. Our political stance in the world toward the East, the West, nonaligned countries, Third World countries, neutral countries and our enemies is quite clear. We know what we are doing and others know what we are doing.

In connection with liberation movements, once again we did not have a clear policy. Here again, there was a revolutionary line and a government line. The revolutionary line was one of mutual revolutionary attraction between these movements and the Iranian nation. At the beginning of the revolution, leaders of the liberation movements from all over the world came to Iran. Palestine, Polisario, Morocco and other countries, including the Phillipines, sent delegations to Iran. The Iranian nation, as you know, welcomed them warmly and emotionally. Because of the people's love toward them, they too came to love Iran and our revolution and pinned their hopes on it. On the other hand, the government viewed this issue in a cold and indifferent manner. Sometimes, there was even hostility toward them.

I will never forget that in 1979-80 some of my brothers and myself repeatedly proposed to the government that assistance should be given to the PLO in different ways. They did not agree at all, even to provide indirect assistance. Some elements inside our society resorted to radical and harsh actions or comments in response to the cold and indifferent approach of the government. But with the passage of time the stance of the revolution in connection with this issue was made clearer.

Today, we officially announce that we support all the movements of the oppressed masses, especially Islamic movements, and this support does not constitute interference in the affairs of other countries. According to our Constitution we cannot and would not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. But we [words indistinct] toward all liberation movements, our experience is at their disposal, as is our political strength.

In the case of a movement like the PLO, our financial, manpower and military force can be put at their disposal and we are prepared for it. We are prepared to provide assistance to the PLO and any other movement that fights, not just by words but by action, too, against Israel and this assistance includes political, economic and military assistance.

In this connection I do not wish to elaborate further. Generally, when one reviews our foreign policy in the world, one realizes that we have enemies, friends, close friends and indifferent parties. We try to keep our fr'ends, make them into close friends; convert indifferent people and those who complain about us into friends and take advantage of all our strength to fight our enemies, at the head of which is world oppression led by the United States.

I hope that what I have said gives a clear picture of the revolution with regard to these first few issues, dear listeners and viewers, and hopefully on another opportunity in near future, I will try to discuss with you other points and study other aspects of this issue. Peace and God's benediction be upon you.

Rafsanjani, PLO Envoy Meet

LD111222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Unit, Mr Khattab, the head of the delegation sent by the PLO to Tehran to take part in the celebrations on the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by Mr Salah az-Zawawi, the Palestinian ambassador in Iran, met yesterday afternoon with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and gave him a message from Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

The head of the PLO delegation emphasized in this meeting that it is through the cooperation between the Islamic revolution of Iran and the Palestinian revolution that final victory may be achieved and by means of which Zionism and imperialism will be destroyed.

He said: The imperialist and Zionist propaganda machines are trying very hard to deprive the Palestinians of Iranian support. However, the Palestinian resistance organization and the Palestinian people know full well that the Islamic revolution of Iran is their supporter and their cofighter.

In another part of his speech he said: Iran should act as the supporter of the smaller countries of the Persian Gulf and those countries should remain confident that Iran is their only defender. At the end of his speech, Mr Khattab hoped for greater cooperation between the two revolutions of Iran and Palestine.

In this meeting, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: From the beginning we announced that we regard our revolution to be incomplete without the victory of the Palestinian people and the liberation of occupied Palestinian lands. We still continue the policies which we had before and after the revolution and regard the Palestinian people the same as the Iranian people and regard the regime occupying Jerusalem, Zionism and imperialism as our common enemy. We will not waste any opportunity to support the Palestinians and to deliver a blow at Zionism.

In another part of his speech, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: We assure the Palestinian people that those elements which wish to create sedition between us will not be able to weaken our relations and put an end to the support given by the Iranian nation to the Palestinians.

The speaker of the Islamic Assembly, at the end of his speech, said: I announce to the countries in the Persian Gulf that they should have no fear of Iran. They should be sure that we will support them against the bullyings of Saddam and the reactionary forces in the region.

Concerning the war, we are still saying the same thing that we said at the beginning: The aggressor should be identified and punished and indemnities should also be paid.

At the end of this meeting Mr Salah az-Zawawi, the Palestinian ambassador, strongly condemned the misleading incitements concerning Iran's relations with the regime occupying Jerusalem and said: Some time ago, I announced that this propaganda against Iran was lies. For this reason, my life has been repeatedly threatened by the enemies of the Islamic revolution because we know that in the whole country [as heard] there is no country which is as hostile to Israel as Iran.

According to the same report, yesterday afternoon the Lebanese delegation which has come to Iran to take part in the celebrations on the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran also met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In this meeting, the Lebanese delegation informed the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of some issues about the region. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani also made some remarks on the same issues.

Ground Forces Celebrate

LD101356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution, the political-ideological department of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran held some ceremonies at the ground forces headquarters this morning.

During these ceremonies, Mr Seyyed Mohsen Musavi-Tabrizi, a deputy of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, made some remarks comparing the philosophy of the Pahlavi reign with the Islamic Republic's system.

He said: Today our country's military situation in the world makes us proud. Such divine excitement and movement never existed during the Pahlavi reign.

These ceremonies ended with a volley of bullets at an effigy of Saddam and the burning of the American flag.

1,136 Prisoners Released

LD101822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office has announced that, on the occasion of the glorious anniversary of the Islamic revolution, 1,136 prisoners convicted by the Islamic revolution courts throughout the country have been granted Islamic amnesty, pardoned by the great leader of the revolution, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may his shadow last forever, and returned to the Islamic society.

CORRECTIONS TO 10 FEB KHOMEYNI SPEECH TO MUSLIMS

The following fills are to be made to the item entitled "Khomeyni Urges Muslims To Stand Up to Superpowers," published on pages I 3-5 of the 11 February South Asia DAILY REPORT:

Page I-3, first graf, from first line, substitute for [passage indistinct]: "In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I thank all of the gentlemen that have come from various countries and have seen the situation in Iran firsthand. They have seen that the Islamic Republic is being oppressed by the world. I thank them all and especially these dear children from Lebanon who are either (?children) of martyrs or their families. I especially thank them and ask the Almighty for their health and happiness. I hope that this Islamic Republic will be realized in all Islamic countries as it has been realized in Iran. [crowd chant indistinct] I cannot, of course, thank all groups separately. However, there are some [word indistinct] that I must also thank and there are families of some martyrs that I must thank and I [word indistinct] thank all the gentlemen.

"I have to discuss an issue today in front of the respected representatives of Islamic and non-Islamic countries. There is a saying from the great Prophet, peace be upon him and his scion [crowd chants interrupt speech]: 'Islam was oppressed at the beginning and will remain oppressed.' I want to tell you gentlemen about oppressed Islam today. We read in the holy Koran that the great Prophet complained to Almighty God that 'Oh my lord, my people have ignored your Koran.' [spoken in Arabic] He complained that his followers were ignoring the Koran."

"I want to talk about this ignorance and oppression in front of you respected gentlemen today so that you may realize the situation of Islam and the Muslims.

"The Koran and Islam are ignored and oppressed. The ignorance of the Koran and Islam is because important Koranic or Islamic matters are either completely ignored or most Islamic governments have revolted against them. One of the important political matters in the Koran is the invitation to unity and the ban on disagreeing with various interpretations of the holy Koran. There is a ban on quarreling among Muslims and Muslim leaders, which is exemplified by the following verse: 'Do not create differences among yourselves.' [spoken in Arabic]

"We must look at how Muslims have adhered to these two important political Islamic principles. Have Muslims paid any attention to them? Have they followed these two important matters, which will solve all the problems of Muslims if they obey them, and if they do not obey them they (?will fail) and lose their identity?

"There are two tribes of Muslims. One is the Islamic nation, the popular masses. The other is the group that rules these masses, the leaders of their countries. Let us take a look at these rulers and governments that are each ruling in [the name of] Islam in their countries. All of them claim Islam and a following of the book of God. Let us see if they have carried out the important political principle of the book of God or have turned their backs against it and opposed it.

"There is another important principle and that is that Muslims should not be under the rule of heathens. The Almighty has not put any infidel in charge of Muslims and Muslims must not accept the rule of infidels. Such principles are political teachings of the holy Koran and Muslims have been invited to [follow them].

"We now see that the leaders of Islamic countries are either quarreling politically or through propaganda or that they have no unity or understanding among each other. We see that there is no unity among Islamic countries. There is quarreling. Sometimes it is armed and sometimes, most of the time, it is propaganda or a political fight. They have failed as a result of such quarrels.

"The holy Koran has (?prophesized) that if one quarrels he fails. You see the signs of failure among Muslims. You see the signs of failure in Arab countries. What is more of a failure than when great Islamic countries with political and military power and natural resources fail against Israel?

"What do you consider a failure? Is it not the inability of a nation or a government to carry out what is required to maintain its system? The enemy has attacked Islam and Islamic nations, increases its borders daily and is not satisfied with only one country for itself, and Muslims have failed against it.

"Observe these children who have come from Lebanon and south Lebanon and the (?delegations) that are the children of the martyrs of Islam. What answer do we have for them? What answer do Muslims, aware human beings, have for these children who -- with their little hearts -- are here to defend Islam and have been subjected to Israel's cruelty in their own land? In the noble sayings of the great Prophet -- peace be upon him and his scion [crowd interrupts with chant] it is stated that if a Muslim shouts 'Oh ye Muslims' and he is not helped, then they are not Muslims."

Graf two, line one, make read: "great powers of the world with their trickery and through their propaganda..." supplying correct words.

Graf four, from first line, make read: "against Islam. They do not want Islam to be since they see that if a billion Muslims unite under the flag of Islam life will become..." supplying correct words and rewording.

Same graf, line four, make read: "and all their honor for America?", supplying correct word.

Page I-4, graf three, from line eight, make read: "the present calamity or you who wish to recognize Israel with your tricks and want to support a country that is against Islam and one whose cruelty is clear to all the world. How dare you..." supplying indistinct words.

RAFSANJANI ASSAILS ARAB SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

GF121052 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Friday sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, acting Tehran Friday imam and Majlis speaker, at Tehran University -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Muslim Arab brothers everywhere: You have recently heard that the king of Jordan has officially declared his military support for the Iraqi regime, and you have heard of the formation of a military unit to be called "volunteers," which will personally be led by Shah Husayn. You have also heard that the Jordanian regime's prime minister, the king of Morocco, the princes of Saudi Arabia, some of the leaders of the statelets of the Persian Gulf and the YAR president have declared their readiness to join this military force.

Fortunately, (?preparations for) the formation of the so-called volunteers brigade included only these people and a few scores of retired and [word indistinct] officers, members of parliament, landowners and brokers, such as Jordan and Morocco [as heard], in addition to some financial assistance, which if [word indistinct] on the basis of Saudi assets, will suffice for the purchase of one transport aircraft only, according to the estimates of Western accountants.

On the other hand, the revolutionary and faithful peoples are demanding in the mosques to join the Islamic front in revolutionary Iran.

Brothers, this (?false) step by Shah Husayn has unmasked the faces and distinguished between the peoples and the progressive countries that support the Islamic Republic of Iran and the U.S. pawns and the broker members of parliament who support Saddam's infidelity and the 'Aflaqi reactionaries.

This plot, which was instigated by the United States to encourage Saddam and raise his collapsing morale, has had contrary results. On the one hand, it has destroyed all that was left of the Saddamists' morale and, on the other hand, it has boosted our optimism regarding the future of the war and the future of the oppressed.

The best proof of this is the failure of the Iraqi attack on Chazzabeh which followed this propaganda plot [words indistinct]. "And they designed, and God designed, and God is the best designer." [Koranic verse]

Today, the free consciences in our Muslim world will have to ask those who claim to be Muslim and claim to want peace: First, is the way to bring peace between two Muslim countries to take the side of one of them, the aggressor, and support it financially and militarily?

Second, isn't this action of yours a departure from the divine order in the Koran: "Fight the party that transgresses until it reverts to God's commandment?"

Third, doesn't the cooperation between some members of the Gulf Cooperation Council with Saddam and their concluding military pacts with the United States cast doubt on their good intentions?

Doesn't this signify that in the future their weapons will be wrested from them and these weapons will be in the hand of the masses and the progressive forces?

Fourth, now that right has been separated from wrong and the front of Islam has been distinguished from the front of infidelity doesn't it behoove them to adopt Islamic and popular stands from now on and save themselves and the region from the gloomy fate that was the lot of the buried shah?

Peace be upon those who follow God's guidance.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 787

LD111812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Communique 787 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and beloved compatriots: Some of the fighting and sacrifices carried out by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefronts are hereby announced:

Fighting and exchanges of fire continued yesterday on all the country's western fronts, being more intense on the Meymak front.

Our forces in the region managed to inflict losses and damage on the enemy positions, supply points and personnel, killing 20 of the enemy forces and destroying 2 tanks and several vehicles.

The heroes of the gendarmerie and the brave forces of the irregular tribal warriors on the Dar Ballut, Tang-e Hajiyan, Bazi Deraz, Sonboleh, Kaseh Shu, Seyhan, Nowsud, Shur-e Shirin and other fronts bravely defended their positions and opened fire on the enemy positions, inflicting effective blows and silencing enemy fire.

On the Marivan front, with the intense artillery fire of the ground forces, some of the Saddamists' positions in Hargineh were crushed and losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy's personnel and equipment, including three trucks which were set on fire and destroyed.

In the past 24 hours sporadic fighting and exchanges of fire continued on the southern fronts; in the Bostan area exchanges of fire and clashes were more severe.

Our strong combatants on all the southern fronts from southern Dezful to Abadan and Khorramshahr bravely defended their defensive positions by opening heavy-artillery and mortar fire, stopping any movement by the Saddamist forces and silencing their fire.

At 0600 the strong combatants of the ground forces and the devotees of the Revolution Guards Corps, launching a coordinated attack, liberated some heights in the Chazzabeh area which were under the occupation and invasion of the Saddamist mercenaries and brought them under their control.

According to a report by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the course of the operations carried out in the past few days in the Chazzabeh area, the enemy has suffered about 1,500 dead and wounded.

Intense fighting is still continuing in this area.

On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts the heroes of the navy and the gendarmerie, opening fire on the enemy positions, inflicted losses on the Saddamist forces and silenced their artillery and heavy-weapon fire.

Yesterday a number of intruding aircraft of the aggressive Iraqi army violated the airspace of several border cities in the war zones but the intense air defense fire of the armed forces forced them to flee.

The city of Abadan also came under enemy long-range artillery yesterday; losses were inflicted and several people were wounded.

IRAQI ATTACK REPULSED AT TANG-E CHAZZABEH

LD101820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch, the commanding officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Zone 8 announced that the attack launched by the aggressive Ba'thist forces on our defensive lines in the vicinity of the Tang-e Charrabeh mountain pass has been completely repulsed and the region is threatened by no danger whatsoever.

The official added: The artillery of Islam's combatants enjoys firepower superiority but the enemy is preventing its forces from retreating further by keeping them at bay with tank fire. The Iraqi forces, witnessing the innumerable bodies of their dead, have lost their morale.

A dispatch from IRNA correspondents in Tang-e Chazzabeh says: The third strategic hill in this mountain pass was reconquered from the enemy this morning thanks to a counter-attack by the Islamic forces. According to this dispatch, an artillery duel continued today between the fighting combatants of Islam and the Ba'thist aggressors in Tang-e Chazzabeh, but with less intensity than in previous days.

Further Details

LD111110 Tehran IRNA in English 0925 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, 10 Feb (IRNA) -- 350 Iraqi soldiers were killed and at least 700 others were wounded in the Chazzabeh region, northwest of Bostan, when the offensives of the Iraqi aggressors were all repelled by the Islamic combatants, according to an army commander.

Reports from the front line of Tang-e Chazzabeh added that following the heavy battle, which lasted some 90 hours, the enemy forces were smashed during counteroffensives carried out by the Iranian defenders.

A report from Ahvaz added that the third important strategic hill in Tang-e Chazzabeh was captured by the Islamic forces in the counteroffensive carried out Wednesday morning. Also, 40 tanks and personnel carriers of the Iraqi aggressors were smashed during these operations.

An army commander, talking to IRNA, praised the resistance of the Islamic combatants and said that the Iranian forces holding the upper hand inflicted heavy blows upon the Ba'thist forces.

Another commander said that mercenary Saddam, aiming at recapturing the town of Bostan, 15 kms from the western border, started the offensive by dispatching 5,500 of its soldiers to the Chazzabeh region last Saturday night. The Iraqi attacks, added this commander, were repelled by the Iranian forces who inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy. He also stated that 33 Iraqi captives had so far been transferred behind the fronts.

The commander further stated that some of the Iraqi captives who had been wounded were transferred to hospitals for medical treatment.

When he was asked about the Saddam's purpose for attacking Bostan the commander reiterated that the town of Bostan was of particular strategic importance to Saddam's aggressor army because the enemy forces in the northern and southern fronts of Khuzestan were being connected to each other by means of Bostan.

He added that with the recapturing of Bostan, the enemy logistical route was completely cut by the Islamic forces.

The report from Ahvaz concluded by mentioning that a large group of the Iranian combatants visited a photo, poster, and spoils of war exhibition which was held in the town of Bostan on the occasion of the third anniversary of the triumph of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

200 IRAQIS KILLED, 350 WOUNDED NEAR KARKHEH KUR

LD1111854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] According to military experts in the Karkheh Kur area, more than 200 aggressors have been killed and 350 wounded since last night. In addition, two aggressors have been captured. As of noon today 6 tanks and 14 enemy vehicles had been completely destroyed. Intense fighting was continuing as of 1700 today in south of Neysan and Karkheh Kur. The forces of Islam are in complete control of the situation on the front.

MUSAVI VISITS SISTAN VA BALUCHESTAN PROVINCE

GF120747 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi has congratulated the inhabitants of Sistan va Baluchestan Province on the beginning of the 4th year of the victory of our Islamic revolution.

During a visit to this province in the southwest of the country, Musavi said that he hopes his country will be successful in taking constructive and effective measures to boost agricultural and industrial development and fisheries in the region.